

villages and towns where they are established may belong, and they shall be governed by them like other subjects of the empire.

Art. 11. If, before the expiration of the terms of franchise, these ~~franchisees~~ are obliged to change their residence and establish themselves in any other part of the empire, they shall be permitted to do so; but the term of their exemption from dues and services shall ~~be~~ ^{be} the time proportionate to the time first made to them.

which is the only one of its kind, having been their own country neither criminals nor of doubtful reputation, some of the honest people, farmers and artisans; and the Imperial Government has been in the right of expelling from the empire those who were guilty of crimes, and the people have been criminals or bad characters in their own country.

Art. 13. Since lands proportion to their means will be granted to the families of the fallen, the Imperial Government with the view to settle there, therefore, before these families start for Turkey; they shall draw up and transmit to the Imperial government, their own location and consanguinity abroad, where they are such, registers containing in detail their names, qualifications, means, the amount of their capital and their profession. And it is also required that each of them should possess a capital equivalent at least to sixty gold *medjedis* (about \$275).

Art. 14. At the time of their departure for, as well as on their arrival in Turkey, the Consuls of the Sublime Porte in foreign countries and the Imperial functionaries in the interior, shall grant to these colonists all the necessary facilities in the transportation of their goods and chattels.

Their passports shall be furnished them gratuitously by the Imperial Government.

Moreover, the Council of the *Takmat* desires to emphasize that whenever families express their desire to emigrate to the Imperial Government, they must be informed, so that, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, there may be time to designate the proper locality for their settlement. The Imperial Government desires to inform the colonists, in order that upon their arrival in Turkey they may neither lose time nor suffer inconvenience. As soon as the Imperial Government receives the request of the representatives and consuls of the emigrants.

Our Jameel Correspondence

JAMEEL, NOV. 4, 1858.

The Case of Reimband—The Way He Did Business

I have been kindly furnished by a friend here, with a singular document which has just been received from Port au Prince, issued by order of commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of a house that failed during the late financial distress of the past season. The document has much care, in Haytien French, and, although written with much care, is prefaced with a moral, and, as it was intended for a southern public, abounds with noble sentiments that are in no way connected with the subject of the paper.

I think that several passages may prove interesting to your readers, as they show how a heavy business can be transacted in this country, as well as in yours, with but a moderate capital. Of course here there are not the same facilities as in the States for raising money, and dry goods houses cannot here with \$50,000 do the business that would properly require \$500,000, as we understand has been done in the city of New York.

I translate the following few lines, not only because they illustrate what I mention above, but also because, notwithstanding their errors, they are the first glimpse into the dealings of that monster, Reimband who first brought the influence of the hard times to press heavily upon Hayti. The opinion expressed I believe to be a just one, and that pride rarely but dishonestly occasioned his business failure. The rest of the document is as follows:

"Reimband, crazy to do business, occupied himself but little in regard to the profit that might accrue provided he could get his money, and then to balance his account, the transaction ended in loss to himself. Anxious to maintain his position, he planned account current transactions with customers, and then to balance his account, with the most prudent and distrustful who, perhaps, might be very ready to disclose his true position. He would present himself to houses like the present, and would say to the proprietors, 'I have a business to do, I am content and lucrative to the taker. In this mode he received bills of exchange without paying a cent in ready money, and he was enabled to pay his bills, and to have seen through his numerous transactions created a deficit of more than twelve millions of Haytien dollars.'

"Reimband, however, who was Reimband in more than now living in luxury, as many maintain, but that the world and his fortune are still before him, and that he must again start from the beginning. This, too, fixes the amount of his loss, and the loss of his fortune, and it has been variously estimated in your paper at from ten to eighteen millions.

"The Port au Prince represent the market as tending upwards, especially in the article of flour, which has during the past month ruled at a very low figure, and even at present is not so high. The currency also is tending upwards, the new crop of coffee, which is

quantities, of very fair quality. Some districts report a want of rain; but several storms have lately passed over

the country most in want, and I think that any injury that might have resulted is entirely removed.

And now, I leave the question of the fire as was almost at hand, is again as brisk and lively as ever.

Our Still, Charleston Correspondence.
CHARLOTTE, Nov. 24, 1854.
The Slave Case in South Carolina—Probability of Conviction.

In the political discussion of conversation here is, of course the recent capture of the Cuban slave now lying in this port. The trial of the mate and a portion of the crew comes off in the District Court, at Columbia, before Judge McGowan on Monday next. Here, as at the North, one is destined to hear the eternal cry of "nigger," "nigger," "nigger," and the other, "white man," "white man," "white man," as there is no golden rule in South Carolina, and the reward of a runaway slave is to the abolitionists, as the owner of the State. The fever ran high when the vessel was first brought into port, and the ultras were loud in their threats to procure the liberation of the officers and crew of the captured ship at all hazards. But by degrees the excitement abated, and good sense was supposed to prevail. The slaves, landed at the government fort out in the bay, and not upon the main land, were shipped on board the Niagara without difficulty or interruption, the captain was liberated on bail and the crew were sent to the State Prison, where were to be procured the necessary articles were held in confinement, and as well treated as the circumstances of the case permitted.

The fact is apparent here, to a superficial observer even, that the political discussion of the capture of the ship, the State agone period of her history, is about played out. The course all is "democracy" here; but the ultra pro-slavery, or, at least, ultra pro-South Carolina, ultra pro-States Rights, ultra pro-democracy, are in a hopeless minority. True, the free and true, and believe themselves powerful, because they are suffered to say as rashly as they please, but the ultra pro-slavery, ultra pro-South Carolina, ultra pro-men are silent, hold them hopelessly in check, and do not speak at the proper time. The idea of the fire-rates has been that the Government would not be so foolish as to permit captured white engaged in the slave trade. They forget that in former years convictions have taken place here in the case of the General, and that the Government was sailing in the *Mercury* on the occasion of which crew

the duel between his brother and Mr. Tabor, one of the editors of that paper. Mr. Tabor was a young and pre-

[illegible]

to the conservatism and nationality of the North for those rights which will ever be held sacred, and for that protection which the statesmen, masters of the confidence of the

A YOUTHFUL MOTHER.—The official return of the members of the poor in the town of Tanton, Mass., mentions that Elizabeth Gray was eleven years old on the 24th day of May, 1858, and became the mother of a Horace when Drayton on the 1st day of February, 1858.—Three months and twenty days before she was eleven years old.